

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR			ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	
09/516,076	03/01/00	KOLACZ		D	TASKFOR-	11
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LATHROP & CLARK LLP				NGUYEN	J. D	
740 REGENT STREET SUITE 400				ART UNI		NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/516,076

Applicant(s)

David J. Kolacz

Examiner

Dinh Nguyen

Group Art Unit 3752



Responsive to communication(s) filed on Mar 1, 2000			
☐ This action is FINAL .			
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for for in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 (
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to e is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extension 37 CFR 1.136(a).	respond within the period for response will cause the		
Disposition of Claims			
	is/are pending in the application.		
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.		
☐ Claim(s)	is/are allowed.		
	is/are rejected.		
	is/are objected to.		
Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.		
Application Papers See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing II The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected The proposed drawing correction, filed on The specification is objected to by the Examiner. The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under All Some* None of the CERTIFIED copies of the received. The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.	d to by the Examiner. isapproveddisapproved. Inder 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d). The priority documents have been Therefore the priority documents have been Therefore the priority documents have been Therefore the priority documents have been been been been been been been be		
Attachment(s) ☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper Note ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413 ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948 ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152			
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON TH	E FOLLOWING PAGES		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Evans et al.

With respect to claims 1 and 12, Evans discloses a portable monitor with a socket 2, a ball 1 disposed in the socket 2, a trunnion 18 for joining the ball 1 and the socket 2 as shown in figure 4

With respect to claim 2, Evans g discloses a socket 2 is upstream from the ball 1 as shown in figure 2.

With respect to claim 13, Evans discloses a trunnion 18 is substantially horizontal as shown in figure 2.

With respect to claim 14, Evans discloses a portable monitor as stated in column 1, lines 18-20 and shown in figure 1.

3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gillick.

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Gillick discloses a pivoting conduit a first socket 9, a first ball 16, a second socket 10, a second ball 17, a first axis of lug 22 oriented at a right angle to a second axis of another lug 22 as shown in figure 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) a patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claim 3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans et al. in view of Martin.

Evans teaches all the limitations of the claim except for a socket which is downstream from a ball. Martin discloses a socket 12B is positioned downstream from a ball 25 as shown in figure 2. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have provided the device of Evans with a socket which is downstream from a ball as suggested by Martin, since it would provide a way to support and secure the socket to the ball.

6. Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans et al.

Evans teaches all the limitations of the claim except for a second trunnion. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the device of Evans with a second trunnion, since it has been held that mere duplication of

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the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St Regis Paper Co. V. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8.

7. Claims 5 and 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans et al. in view of Schnipke.

Evans teaches all the limitations of the claim except for a one-way break. Schnipke discloses a one-way brake 702 as shown in figure 1. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have provided the device of Evans with a one-way break as suggested by Schnipke, since it would provide a way to prevent unwanted movement of the nozzle.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 6, 7, 10, 11 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. 557,779 to Gorter, and 3,612,408 to Holleman are cited to show a nozzle with ball and socket. The Sparling et al. patent is cited to show a portable monitor with a ball 41 and a socket 42 as shown in figure 3.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dinh Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-0248.

dqn

November 3, 2000

Patrick Brinson
Primary Examiner

Thick Brison